



Borough of Colne



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1967

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

BOROUGH of COLNE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor J. Isherwood

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Mrs. M. Craddock

The Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor A.E. Seed, J.P., C.C.)

Alderman H. Craddock, C.C.

" B. Davidson, J.P.

" J.E. Driver

Councillor R. Collins

" J.F.E. Ilott

" Mrs. M. Parker

" P. Somers

" J. Whalley

" Mrs. C. Whittaker, J.P.

B O R O U G H o f C O L N E

P U B L I C H E A L T H D E P A R T M E N T

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health:

J.V. DYER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector
Abattoir Superintendent:

A. PEARSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (X Ø)

Public Health Inspectors:

J.V. BIRD, M.A.P.H.I. (X)

P.N. WRIGHT, M.A.P.H.I. (X)

Clerical Staff:

Chief Clerk: Miss I.M. Swire

Clerk: Mrs. M. Barritt

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

X Certified Meat and Food Inspector

Ø Certified Smoke Inspector

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting this Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough of Colne for the year ending the 31st December 1967.

Our estimated population is slightly down, which is most disappointing, as last year there actually was a rise due to movement into the area. In 1967, the births and deaths figures are the same, indicating a resumption of families moving away. With so much new building taking place, this trend of declining population should be reversed or level out in the near future.

I do feel that we should make plans to benefit from the Chorley New Town, if it materialises. Many people would be thrilled to live in the area, as opposed to a soulless conurbation, and to put up with the daily journey to and from work. Colne could well become a residential dormitory town. To go even further, let us exploit our natural beauty, joining with our neighbours to provide picnic areas, toilets, view points, walks, and "sky-line" drives such as round Pendle, Noyna, Pinhaw and Boulsworth.

Operation Spring-Clean got off to a fine start, and the main streets of Colne are really bright and welcoming. Many house owners have had their stonework cleaned or painted; unfortunately the effect is often lost when some are and some are not so freshened up in a terrace. Would it be possible for the local authority to purchase stone paint in bulk, and so be able to sell it to groups of householders prepared to redecorate their own property, and encourage good neighbours to do the work for those unable to do so, so that complete terraces are dealt with? A natural follow-on could be that it may stimulate people to repaint at regular intervals.

Slowly our more depressing areas are being sorted out. The hollow by the lay-by on the Moss, so convenient for indiscriminate private dumping, is being filled in a correct manner, avoiding household refuse. One of Colne's sources of water is drawn from that area, and any possibility of pollution, however remote, or even the suspicion of potential pollution, in the minds of consumers must be avoided.

Several unused factory chimneys were removed during the year and the co-operation of the owners is acknowledged. It is an unhappy, but nevertheless true fact, that the picture of East Lancashire, held by many outsiders, is a silhouette of tall chimneys.

It is a particular pleasure to follow up my last year's introductory letter, when I discussed the smoke control programme. The Council have now accepted an accelerated programme, and the whole Borough should be "smoke-less" within the next five years. A technical assistant has now been appointed to concentrate on this, so freeing our Public Health Inspectors for more specialised duties.

Mr. Pearson has commented on the increased amount of time that has to be spent by our professional staff at the slaughterhouses. This, too, is the type of work where a less qualified member of staff could carry out most of the routine investigations, and consideration should be given to the appointment of an authorised meat officer, should the throughput rise from its present level.

I have mentioned the Brucellosis problem on many occasions. Although the Government has now initiated a scheme with the eventual aim of eradication, registering Brucellosis free herds which will form a nucleus for new stock, it will be a long time before all untreated milk can be accepted as free from these particular infectious bacteria, in the same way as it is now free from Tuberculosis. There is no financial incentive for the milk producer to sell Brucellosis free milk; his only incentive to do so is to free himself from the critical eyes of Health Department officials. As an added incentive, it was decided, towards the end of the year, that a Heat Treatment notice would be served on milk from herds found to have positive samples. This would be in addition to our usual advice and offer to accept voluntary milk samples submitted by farmers.

There was a surprising and sudden increase in the number of cases of Whooping Cough notified to the Department (37), all children under 10 years of age. This is despite a high acceptance level of the immunisation against Whooping Cough, which has been offered for babies over the past fifteen years or so. I wrote to a leading vaccine manufacturer for comments on the efficacy of Whooping Cough vaccine. In the helpful reply it was stated that a protection rate of about 85% should be expected. In addition, although there are several strains of the Whooping Cough bacteria, some of the earlier vaccines only afforded protection against two strains.

Another and more disturbing outbreak was the reappearance of Scabies, the majority of cases being schoolchildren. It started suddenly in one large secondary school, and rapidly spread to children in most of the schools in the centre of the town. By the end of the first week, every schoolchild had been examined by nurses and doctors of the school health services. With the ready co-operation of the general medical practitioners, treatment was immediately commenced in all known cases. Scattered secondary cases occurred over the next two or three weeks, since when the area has been clear.

I acknowledge with sincerity the good work of my colleagues in the Public Health Department, and thank the Committee for their interest in preventive medicine and environmental hygiene.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J.V. DYER.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Borough of Colne is well situated, healthy and in excellent natural surroundings, lying between 420 feet and 800 feet above sea level. There is good natural drainage and a plentiful water supply.

Approximately 40% of the workers were employed in the textile industry. The other main industries are:- engineering, building and civil engineering, metal goods, leather, construction, transport, professional services, public services and administration, distributive and various miscellaneous services.

At the end of December the unemployed register was 380, a percentage rate of 3.1. At the beginning of 1967 the unemployed register was 301. There were six factory closures during 1967 (none of them of any significant size) affecting 208 workers.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,939
Population (1961 census)			..	..	..	..	19,410
Population (Mid Year 1967 Estimate)	..			..	..	..	18,850
No. of Inhabited Houses end of 1967							
according to Rate Book			..	..	..	..	7,349
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..		£519,581
Sum represented by a Penny Rate			..	..			£2,015

RAINFALL

Rainfall was recorded at the Sewage Disposal Works by a bucket rain gauge (diameter of funnel: 5 inches) and from the 6th May 1963 by a Dines Tilting Syphon Rain Gauge (diameter of funnel: 11.31 inches) which was transferred from Judge Fields.

The height of the rain gauge site above sea level is 422.41 feet.

The top of the bucket gauge is 1 foot above ground level.

The top of the tilting gauge is 1' 9" above ground level.

Site position - Latitude $53^{\circ}51'0''$ N Longitude $2^{\circ}11'50''$ W.

Average Annual Rainfall 1924 - 1967: 44.35 inches.

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL FOR 1967

Month	Depth in inches	No. of days on which rain fell	
January	2.59	17	Monthly Average 4.53"
February	4.00	18	
March	2.74	20	Heaviest Rainfall for one month: October 9.05"
April	1.59	12	
May	6.20	26	Heaviest Rainfall for one day:
June	3.01	10	16th October: 1.89"
July	3.08	18	
August	8.91	20	Lowest Rainfall for one month: April: 1.59"
September	5.52	18	
October	9.05	25	
November	4.42	22	
December	3.30	18	
	54.41	224	

TEMPERATURE

Thermometer moved from Cemetery to Judge Fields, 1st October 1947.

Highest Temperature, 1935 - 1967: 16th August, 1947 .. 95°F

Lowest Temperature, 1935 - 1967: 20th January, 1940 .. 5°F

Maximum Temperature, 1967: 17th July .. 77°F

Minimum Temperature, 1967: 7th January .. 20°F

This information has been supplied by the Borough Engineer.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR 1967

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	Total	Male	Female	Birth rate per thousand of the estimated resident population:
Legitimate	244	119	125	
Illegitimate	45	22	23	
Totals:	289	141	148	15.3
<u>ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS</u>				15.5
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	Total	Male	Female	Rate per thousand total births (live and still)
Legitimate	2	2	-	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Totals:	2	2	-	7.0
<u>DEATHS</u>	Total	Male	Female	Death rate per thousand of the estimated resident population:
Totals:	287	129	158	15.2
1967 adjusted birth-rate (comparability factor: 1.21) =				18.5
1967 " death-rate (" " : 0.94) =				14.3
<u>DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:</u>				
	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	8	3	5	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Totals:	8	3	5	
<u>DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:</u>				
All infants per 1,000 live births:				28.0
<u>DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE:</u>				
	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	4	1	3	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Totals:	4	1	3	
<u>NEO-NATAL MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS (Rate)</u>				14.0
<u>DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE:</u>				
	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	2	-	2	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Totals:	2	-	2	
<u>EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY:</u>	Mortality rate per 1,000 live births: 6.9			
<u>PERINATAL MORTALITY:</u>	Still births and deaths under 1 week of age: 4			
	Mortality rate per 1,000 total live & still births: 13.8			
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY:</u>	Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth & abortion: 1			
	Mortality rate per 1,000 total live & still births: 3.44			

COMPARATIVE TABLES

BOROUGH OF COLNE	Live Births		Deaths (All Causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		
	No.Reg- istered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No.Reg- istered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No.Reg- istered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	Neo-Natal
Population 18,850											
Year 1967	289	15.3	287	15.2	2	7	1	3	8	28	14
Year 1966	288	15.2	321	16.9	4	14	Nil	Nil	5	17	10
Year 1965	297	15.7	269	14.2	6	20	Nil	Nil	11	37	30
Year 1964	293	15.4	291	15.3	6	20	Nil	Nil	3	10	10
Year 1963	281	14.6	279	14.5	6	21	Nil	Nil	9	32	18
Year 1962	320	16.5	299	15.4	7	21	Nil	Nil	7	22	19
Average 5 years 1962 - 66	-	15.5	-	15.3	-	19	-	Nil	-	26	18

1967 adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor: 1.21) = 18.5 per 1,000
1967 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor: 0.94) = 14.3 per 1,000

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1967

(Registrar General's Official Returns, 1967)

All Causes - 287. Males - 129: Females - 158.

CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES
1. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	1
2. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	9	3
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast		5
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus		2
5. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	12	14
6. Diabetes	2	1
7. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	15	48
8. Coronary Disease, Angina	34	32
9. Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1
10. Other Heart Disease	9	10
11. Other Circulatory Disease	9	6
12. Pneumonia	4	7
13. Bronchitis	12	4
14. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	
15. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	
16. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1
17. Nephritis and Nephrosis		1
18. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	
19. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion		1
20. Congenital Malformations	1	
21. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	2	13
22. Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	2
23. All Other Accidents	2	2
24. Suicide	3	4
	129	158

ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTHS and DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1967

(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population					Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory)	Cancer (Lung and Bronchus)	Cancer (Other)	Infant Mortality	Neo-natal Mortality	Maternal Causes (excluding Abortion)	Due to Abortion	Total
COLNE	18.5	0.21	14.3	Nil	Nil	0.21	1.43	28.0	14.0	3.44	Nil	3.44
Estimated population mid 1967: 18,850		7.0 (a)										
ENGLAND AND WALES	17.2	0.26	11.2	0.037	0.005	0.58	1.69	18.3	12.5	0.16	0.04	0.20
Estimated home population mid 1967: 48,390,800		14.8 (a)										

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births

I N F A N T M O R T A L I T Y

1967 Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.
Compiled from Official Registrations.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes	3	-	2	-	5	2	-	1	-	3
Asphyxia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Infantile Convulsion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1967 is 28 per 1,000 live births. It is an increase of 10.6 per 1,000 on the figure for 1966 and is 9.7 per 1,000 above the rate for the country as a whole.

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

BIRTHS:

The number of live births registered during the year was 289. Of these, 141 were males and 148 females. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population is an increase of 0.1 on the previous year, and is 0.2 less than the average for the previous five years.

The adjusted birth-rate is 18.5 per 1,000, the comparability factor being 1.21.

STILL BIRTHS:

The still-birth rate is 7.8 per thousand total (live and still) births less than that of the country as a whole.

DEATHS:

The number of deaths registered was 287 of which 129 were males and 158 females. The death-rate is 15.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population, representing a decrease of 1.7 on the previous year, and is 0.1 less than the average for the previous five years.

The adjusted death-rate is 14.3 per 1,000, the comparability figure being 0.94.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS AND DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1967

Heart diseases, diseases of the blood vessels and cancer were again the principal causes of death in Colne.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

In subsequent sections full details are found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Borough for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Lancashire County Council is responsible for many of these services, under the National Health Services Act, but day to day administration is delegated to the No. 6 Divisional Health Committee on which Colne Borough has three representatives.

Liaison between County Council Services and District Council Services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Divisional Medical Officer.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological and pathological examinations are carried out for Colne Corporation at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Meadow Street, Preston. The undermentioned examinations were undertaken during 1967:

<u>Bacteriological</u>	<u>No. Examined</u>
Milk - Methylene Blue Reduction Test	52
Milk - Biological Tests	203
Milk - Phosphatase Test	8
Milk - Turbidity Test	1
Water	38
Ice Cream	9
	<hr/>
	311
	<hr/>

Pathological

Kidneys and liver from cow.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951, SECTION 47

(Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention)

No action was found to be necessary under this section during the year.

HOSPITALS

The Hospital Services for the Borough are provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, and action is taken by them to secure adequate hospital treatment for the varying needs of the people.

The general hospitals in Burnley and district available to Colne Residents are:

Hartley Hospital, Colne.
Reedyford Memorial Hospital, Nelson.
General Hospital, Burnley.
Victoria Hospital, Burnley.
Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

There is also Grove House Recovery Home, Barrowford.

The following Maternity Hospitals are also available:

Christiana Hartley Maternity Home, Colne.
Fern Lea Maternity Home, Nelson.
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Burnley.

THE CHRISTIANA HARTLEY MATERNITY HOME

The Christiana Hartley Maternity Home in Barrowford Road serves the Borough of Colne and the neighbouring districts.

The accommodation consists of 14 maternity beds and 2 isolation beds. The maternity block contains 2 labour wards, sterilisation room, nursery and duty room. There is also an ante-natal clinic, observation block, kitchen and laundry.

PREMATURE INFANTS

Premature infants are retained in the Maternity Home until their progress is equal to that of a child born at full term pregnancy.

Premature babies born at home can be admitted to the Maternity Home or hospital if the home conditions are unsuitable. The midwife has access to special equipment maintained at the Divisional Health Offices for premature babies, should it be necessary.

THE ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, CHRISTIANA HARTLEY MATERNITY HOME

The Clinic is situated to the East of the main building of the Home, from which it is entirely separate. The accommodation consists of a waiting room and sanitary accommodation, dressing cubicles, laboratory and two consulting rooms.

Sessions are held bi-weekly on Wednesday and Friday afternoons for patients seeking admission to the Home. General practitioners attend their own patients at the Clinic by appointment. In addition, sessions are held at the Child Welfare Centre, Albert Road, by the County Midwives for patients having babies in their own homes. These are held weekly on Friday afternoons from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance and sitting case cars are provided, and, where long distances are involved, arrangements may be made for conveyance by train. All drivers and attendants have completed the County Council Training Programme. Resuscitation apparatus, and other essential equipment, is carried in all ambulances.

CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Clinic is conducted at the Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

The number of Colne patients on the Tuberculosis Register at December 31st was 23.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Males	12	1
Females	10	-
	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 1

A mobile Mass Radiography Unit visited Colne for six weeks during the summer of 1967. The visit was regarded as very successful, over 6,000 adults availing themselves of this facility. 9 cases of Active Tuberculosis requiring treatment were discovered, a rate of 1.4 per thousand examined. Other chest conditions requiring treatment were also discovered.

The following services are also provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

These are held at the Victoria Hospital, Burnley, as follows:

Males and Females

Tuesday	...	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Friday	...	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

HEARING AID REPAIR SERVICE

This service is available in the Welfare Centre, Bank House, on the first and third Friday of each month from 10-15 a.m. to 11-45 a.m. Appointments for repairs must be made through the Hospital Secretary, Burnley General Hospital. Free hearing aid batteries and cords can now be obtained at the General Office, Bank House, during office hours.

CHIROPODY

A Chiropody Service for Old Age Pensioners is available on Monday and Tuesday all day and Friday a.m. by appointment at Bank House.

CONVALESCENT HOME CARE

Arrangements are made by the County Council for the convalescent care of persons recovering from illness who are no longer in need of medical treatment.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Regular examinations are made in schools by the County staff and advice given at the various clinics held for school children.

CLINICS

The following clinics are held for Colne children.

Clinic	Where held	Day and Time
Child Welfare	Bank House	Wednesday - 10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Doctor in attendance)
	Laneshawbridge	Thursday - 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2nd and 4th Tuesday in month 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic	Bank House	Friday - 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Chiropody	Bank House	Monday and Tuesday all day, and Friday a.m.
Dental	Bank House	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
Minor Ailments	Bank House	Daily - 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Ophthalmic	Bank House	Monday a.m. by appointment
Orthoptic	Bank House	First Friday each month by appointment (p.m.)
Immunisation		
Anti-Diphtheria	Bank House	As for Child Welfare
Whooping Cough and Tetanus		" " " "
Vaccination		
Anti-Poliomyelitis	Bank House	As for Child Welfare
Anti-Smallpox		" " " "
Anti-Measles		By appointment
Speech Therapy	Bank House	Wednesday - 10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday - 10 a.m. to 12 noon

SALE OF BABY FOOD

Baby Food, National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil and Orange Juice
are sold at Bank House at the following times:

Wednesday	9 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursday	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

CHILD WELFARE

There are four Health Visitors appointed by the County Council visiting mothers and children in the Colne area.

The accommodation at the Welfare Clinic, Bank House, consists of one consulting room, two dressing and weighing rooms, a kitchen and a large waiting room.

DAY NURSERIES

There are two Day Nurseries under the administration of the County Council.

The one at North Valley Road accomodates 60 children and that at Haverholt 48 children.

Newtown Nursery School, which is under the control of the Education Authority, accommodates a total of 60 children.

CHILDREN'S ACT 1948

By the provision of this Act, certain classes of children come under the care of the Children's Department of the County Council. The Department is responsible for children who are for one reason or another deprived of the normal care of their parents. The children are cared for in children's homes, residential nurseries, hostels and foster homes.

PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Unmarried mothers and their children are catered for in Mother and Baby Homes administered by Voluntary Moral Welfare Organisations, who work in close co-operation with the County Council.

MENTAL HEALTH

Three Male Welfare Officers are available for dealing with mentally sick and mentally subnormal persons. The North East Lancashire Association for Mental Health and the local branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children are both active in the area. Information and advice can be obtained from the Divisional Health Office.

The Boulsworth Hostel and the adjacent Ecroyd Training Centre for mentally handicapped persons were opened in 1965, the first providing accommodation for 60 men and women.

The Ecroyd Centre also provides the venue for a social club which is assisted by voluntary workers and meets each Thursday evening.

HOME NURSING

District Nurses of the Divisional Health Staff are assigned to the Borough for this service.

MIDWIFERY

There are three Midwives appointed by the County Council practising in the Borough.

HOME HELP

Enquiries for home help are referred to the Home Help Organiser. This service includes a scheme of night and evening help.

LOAN OF MEDICAL COMFORTS

The County Council Clinic in Leeds Road, Nelson, is open for the loan of medical comforts at the undermentioned times:

2 p.m. to 3 p.m. - Mondays to Fridays

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948Burial of the Dead

It is the duty of a Local Authority to arrange for the burial or cremation of the body of a person who has died or been found dead in their area where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body are being made.

Arrangements were made for the burial of one elderly woman.

LIST OF LOCAL ACTS, SPECIAL LOCAL ORDERS

GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYE-LAWS

IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

Colne and Marsden Local Board Act, 1881.
 Colne Corporation Act, 1897.
 Colne Corporation Act, 1905.
 Colne Corporation Act, 1921.
 Colne Corporation Act, 1933.
 Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.
 Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 14) Act, 1903.
 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Sections 17, 22, 81, 85 and 94)
 Public Health Act, 1925, part II (Streets and Buildings)
 Housing of the Rural Workers Scheme approved by the Ministry of Health,
 12th February 1929, as amended by Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1942.
 Borough of Colne (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1932.
 Stationers' and Booksellers' Exemption Order, 1913.
 Closing Order for Butchers' Shops, 1921.
 The Colne (Food) Order, 1950.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

New Streets, 1925.
 Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses, 1908.
 Bye-laws with respect to Private Slaughterhouses, 1908.
 Public Slaughterhouse Bye-laws, 1933.
 Public Slaughterhouse (Regulations), 1932.
 Bye-laws with respect to Offensive Trades, 1934.
 Bye-laws with respect to Fouling of Footways by Dogs, 1936.
 Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing
 the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions and Practices in connection
 with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the
 Open Air, 1950.
 Building Regulations, 1965.
 Bye-laws for the Good Rule and Government and Prevention of Nuisances in
 the Borough, 1957.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence of infectious diseases was much less during 1967. The total number of notifications received was 63, 37 of these being cases of Whooping Cough.

VACCINATION

SMALLPOX - It is to be regretted that such a large number of parents do not accept the vaccination of their children against smallpox. With the increasing number of people travelling by air, and thus getting from one spot on the globe to another in a matter of hours, the chance of smallpox being introduced into our area is very much greater. This was demonstrated by the very serious outbreaks in several parts of the Country during early 1962. I would strongly urge parents to have their babies vaccinated. This is now generally carried out in the second year.

TUBERCULOSIS - B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette Guérin) vaccination against tuberculosis was again offered to school children who had reached the age of 13 years. The response was very good, B.C.G. vaccination gives protection against tuberculosis, and protection is very necessary as there are still many undiscovered cases.

Since March, 1962, vaccination has been offered to children of 13 years and upwards, and to students at universities and colleges.

POLIOMYELITIS - Protection against poliomyelitis was offered to persons from the age of 6 months to 40 years and to expectant mothers of all ages. Three oral doses are necessary with an interval of 4 weeks between each dose. The response has been very satisfactory.

A fourth dose is now offered to children during their first term after entrance to the infant school.

IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS - Clinics for active immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are held weekly at the School Clinic, Bank House. Though diphtheria is a rare disease, and whooping cough is on the decline, there is no room for complacency. Parents are exhorted to have all their children immunised, for it is only by doing so that these diseases can be effectively prevented. A booster dose is now offered to children during their first term after entrance to the infant school.

[illegible]

T U B E R C U L O S I S

New Patients and Mortality during 1967

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 " & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

It has not been found necessary to enforce the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, with reference to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, employed in the milk trade.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1967.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my fourteenth Annual Report on the environmental services provided by this Department.

STAFFING

At the beginning of 1967 we had for the first time since the middle of 1965 two fully qualified additional Public Health Inspectors in the Department, each of whom was fully conversant with the pattern of work and the health problems of the Borough. The Health Committee, influenced by reports made by the North West Economic Planning Council on the need to improve the area's environment, had determined on a larger smoke control area for the 1967 programme, and we hoped to pursue a vigorous and frequent inspection of food premises, food vans, offices and shops, and we also intended to make detailed inspections and reports on further clearance areas. It was at this time that the wholesalers leasing the Public Abattoir came under new management, and from then on there was a constant and growing expansion of trade, so much so that by the end of 1967 the number of cattle slaughtered each week had doubled from the corresponding weeks in the previous year. This threw a heavy burden of work on the Department, and meat inspection began to occupy the whole of one inspector's time day in and day out, plus quite a lot of overtime later in the year. So little time was available for other duties by the additional inspectors, who alternated each week on meat inspection, and spent much of the remaining time investigating complaints, that when a further smoke control area, of even larger size than any of the previous ones, was promoted by the Committee, they were unable to even start a survey of this area. The Committee did, however, decide to appoint a temporary assistant to work on smoke control, and I am hoping that sometime before the end of 1968 we shall have got this work load under control.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR

A new problem has been thrown up by the increasing throughput at the Public Abattoir. When has a slaughterhouse reached its capacity output? Does it depend on the capacity of hanging space for carcase meat? Does it depend on the maximum number of animals that can be slaughtered in a given working day by the maximum number of men who could be employed as skilled slaughtermen with ancillary staff? Does the amount of lairage space available in any way determine the output? Each one of these has a bearing on the problem. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have introduced new regulations forbidding the keeping of any animal for more than 72 hours in a slaughterhouse lairage. The prime purpose is to prevent that animal from picking up salmonella organisms which could cause illness in the animal and be the cause of a food poisoning outbreak from the meat eaten from this carcase. Together with this requirement is one insisting that lairages are kept clean. If lairages are always being filled up as animals are being taken out for slaughter, then they cannot possibly be kept clean. So perhaps the amount of lairage space does determine what the maximum slaughtering should be. One third of the lairage space should be empty for most of each day to enable thorough cleaning to be carried out and clean bedding put down. This does not apply at Colne Abattoir, and conditions for several months around the year end, the peak slaughtering period, were made even worse by the Foot and Mouth Disease restrictions, which limited the markets that the Wholesalers could attend to those in the controlled area, which was to the North and East only. Purchases at these markets saw load after load of animals coming in on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and on several weekends animals were penned out in the yard, there being no room inside the buildings. I regard the Abattoir lairage as providing accommodation for 112 cattle units, whereas up to 150 have been counted on spot checks from time to time.

The number of slaughtermen and their ancillary workers have obviously an important bearing on the throughput of slaughtering premises. My own view is that the maximum output should be no more than what can be accomplished by a skilled team with mechanical aids working an eight hour day and thus leaving time for ancillary staff to take over and thoroughly cleanse all walls, floors, fitting and equipment at the end of each working day. We have so often seen the routine break down when one or more slaughtermen has gone off work with serious knife wounds or from sickness, and this seems to occur each year following long periods of overtime working. It is a well known fact that the accident rate in factories is influenced by the length of the working day. Slaughtering and all the work incidental thereto such as meat portering, cleaning lairages, removing hides and skins, lifting tripes and offal, is very hard work indeed, often carried out in totally unheated premises open to the biting winds, and it seems to me quite natural that under these circumstances there will be a high rate of sickness. The break down of the normal routine can have a snowball effect ending in chaos. This also we have seen at the Public Abattoir.

It is very pleasing to me to see the response from the Wholesalers to my criticism of the clothing worn by the slaughtermen. Three sets of protective clothing have been provided for each slaughterman, and a service arranged for the laundering of two sets for each worker in the Abattoir each week.

SEPTIC TANKS

We have seen during the last two years the abolition of several septic tanks. In each case a project has been agreed between the Corporation and the group of owners concerned for the owners to pay a sum equivalent to 50% of the cost of a sewer extension, the Corporation carrying out the work and filling in the septic tank installations. Five such septic tanks serving thirty-two houses have been abolished. The septic tank and filter system of sewage purification, even at its best, can only give rise to problems of pollution of ditches and streams and should only be accepted for the individual house or perhaps a small cluster of cottages. There is no doubt that by means of septic tank installation amenities are possible in country houses remote from sewers. What is not always recognised is the need to remove sludge from the tank at intervals and for some maintenance to be carried out also at regular intervals on the filter bed and the spreading devices employed.

SLUM CLEARANCE

Slum clearance was at a standstill during the year. No areas were represented. Two houses were demolished. The inspection and report on an area of over thirty properties was almost completed at the year end and was submitted early in 1968. From the start of post-war clearance of unfit properties in 1954 until the end of 1967 a total of 495 houses have been demolished and thirty or more are awaiting demolition. We are still far from finding a solution to the current problem of halting the further deterioration of twilight areas. On this frustrated note I will conclude my comments.

I am grateful for the backing given by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the goodwill of other Chief Officials, to whom I offer my thanks.

A. PEARSON.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCESWATER SUPPLY

The North Calder Water Board supplies Colne, Nelson and district with water.

The town's water is obtained from a catchment area of 780 acres near at hand on Emmott Moor and feeds the Laneshaw Reservoir which has a capacity of 75 million gallons.

The reservoir is well situated, 858 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Corn Close Borehole, with pumping plant, was completed in 1937. The capacity of the borehole is 40,000 gallons per hour.

The supply is adequate and of excellent quality, giving satisfactory bacteriological and chemical analyses.

The following examination were made during the year:

(a)	Raw Water	..	..	Bacteriological Examinations:	17
(b)	Water going into supply where treatment is installed:				
				Bacteriological Examinations:	209
				Chemical Analyses:	28

Chlorination plant installed in the Laneshaw Filter House, during 1942, treats both the low level and high level supplies.

Filtration is carried out by Bell and Candy mechanical pressure filters.

Plumbo-solvent action is nil.

Mains extensions to 26 new houses have been laid. Reservicing work under an assisted scheme has given improved supplies to numerous older houses in various parts of the town.

The water in the outlet main from the open-service reservoir at Bents is re-chlorinated.

Number of houses and business premises with piped supplies:

Direct from mains (a)	Dwellingshouses	...	...	...	7,341
(b)	Business premises	...	...	...	864

There are no supplies by means of standpipe.

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT HARDNESS OF WATER
FOR COLNE 1967

			Parts per 100,000
High Level	- Temporary	- Removable by boiling:	6.0
	- Permanent	- After boiling:	<u>1.1</u>
			<u>7.1</u>
Low Level	- Temporary	- Removable by boiling:	3.7
	- Permanent	- After boiling:	<u>1.7</u>
			<u>5.4</u>

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

Forty-two dwellings obtain their water from private sources. These are mainly farmhouses and country cottages.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are approximately 40 miles of sewers within the area.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The arrangements for sewage disposal are concentrated at the Sewage Purification Works in Burnley Road.

The construction of these Works was completed during 1961. The treatment now comprises grit removal, detritus maceration, primary settlement in two circular settlement tanks, primary and secondary filters with recirculation and humus tank treatment of the filter effluent. The sludge from the primary tanks and the humus tanks is collected in sludge wells, conditioned with lime and copperas and pressed in filter presses to remove the excess water. The pressed sludge is stored at the works and sold for agricultural purposes.

A sewer extension to serve 21 existing houses in Priestfield Avenue was completed during the year. This involved the erection of an ejector station.

A relief sewer to prevent the flooding in Greenfield Road was completed during the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Lancashire Rivers Authority is responsible for the supervision and protection of the rivers and streams in the area and, where necessary, their attention is directed to cases of river pollution.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There were 20 pail closets and 41 privies still in use in the area at the end of the year. In most of these cases there is an adequate supply of water, but no sewer available. Conversions to the water carriage system would necessitate the provision of a septic tank and filter, but due care should be taken before installations are carried out, to ensure that land and ditches are not fouled by the effluent.

In September 1958, for a period of three years, the Council made available a Grant towards the cost of converting a pail closet to a fresh water closet. Since then this period has been further extended and is still valid. The Grant is £25, or half the cost of conversion, whichever is the lower.

The conversion of 99 waste-water closets into fresh water closets has been carried out during the year under review.

Late in 1964 the Corporation Grant of £7. 10. 0. per conversion was increased to £10. 10. 0. In 1967 a grant was given in 53 instances. The other 46 conversions comprised part of improvement schemes submitted to the Council for approval, and the cost of the work involved qualified for Standard or Improvement Grants under the provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

At the end of the year there were still 1,276 waste-water closets within the Borough. Their conversion is the greatest outstanding sanitary improvement needed.

Conversions and additions in 1967:

Waste W.C.s to fresh W.C.s	..	..	..	99
Waste W.C.s abolished	..	..	..	2
Privy Closets to fresh W.C.s	..	..		-
Pail Closets to fresh W.C.s	..	..	..	1
Additional fresh W.C.s provided	..	..		34
Water Closets abolished	..	..	..	-

Various types existing at the end of 1967:

	F.W.C.s	W.W.C.s	Privies	Pails
Dwellinghouses	7161	1258	39	20
Factories, Offices and Lock-up Shops	984	10	-	-
Sunday Schools and Institutions	140	-	2	-
Day Schools	160	-	-	-
Public Buildings, Offices, etc.	160	8	-	-
Totals:	8605	1276	41	20

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse is collected from approximately 7,500 bins at houses and other buildings, and is transported in two Karrier Bantam and one Shelvoke and Drewery 'Fore and Aft Tipping Body' and one Karrier 'Fore and Aft Tipping Body' Refuse Collector Vehicles. A weekly collection of house refuse is maintained.

Refuse disposal is carried out solely by controlled tipping at Knotts Lane.

Street cleansing is carried out by a Karrier Motor Sweeper and by Collectors, working on the 'beat' system with 'Orderly' trucks.

Gullies are emptied by a Karrier 'Yorkshire' Gully Emptyer. Septic tanks are emptied at owners' request and cost, by the same means. There are no cesspools to be cleansed as a rate borne charge.

The majority of the pail closets are emptied weekly by the Corporation, but there are a number of pail and privy closets in the more inaccessible parts of the district which are emptied by the occupiers.

This service is administered by the Borough Engineer to whom I am indebted for most of this information.

The following is a summary of the 4,342 Inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year:

[illegible]

Milk Sampling (a) Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
" " (b) Biological	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
" " (c) Phosphatase Test	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
" " (d) Turbidity Test	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" " (e) Individual cow samples for brucellosis examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Hospitals, day nurseries re quality of meat under contract	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
River Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Public Baths re Water Samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Septic Tanks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Noise Nuisance visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Visits to farms re Brucellosis control	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Factory outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Animal Boarding Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Abandoned vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Burial of the Dead, Exhumations, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Total										4342

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL VISITS

Rodent Operative: No. of visits 1403

TABLE OF NUISANCES RECORDED AND ABATED

Number of complaints received	..	..	..	..	183
" of informal notices served	..	..	..	..	106
" of statutory notices served	..	..	..	..	35
" of nuisances discovered	..	..	..	..	183
" " " abated	..	..	..	..	150
" " " carried forward to 1968	..	..	..	..	49

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings were instituted against the owner of a caravan who refused to move it from Corporation land. He was fined £5.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Factories Acts, 1937 to 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - Inspection for purposes of provision as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	16	-	-
(ii) Factories not incl. in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	149	13	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
Total	156	29	-	-

2 - Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases if which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a)Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b)Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c)Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACTOUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel making, etc.	14	-	-	-	-	-
Polishing false teeth	3	-	-	-	-	-

RODENT CONTROLPrevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

No. of rodent operatives employed - one

Action relating to rodent control during 1967

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
(a) No. of properties in district	7493	94
(b) No. of properties inspected	520	8
(c) Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	1377	26
(d) No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:		
Rats	80	6
Mice	440	2
(e) No. of infested properties treated	520	8

MAINTENANCE TREATMENT FOR RATS IN SEWERS

Early in May a 10% baiting of the sewer system was undertaken. The following week all baited manholes were checked for takes and afterwards these manholes and those immediately surrounding them were poison treated with Fluoracetamide.

No legal action was taken and no notices were served under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

There are no camping sites in the Borough.

Proceedings were taken against one van dweller who had been trespassing on Corporation owned cleared site with his caravan. The case was heard in September and a fine of £5 was imposed by the Court.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses within the Borough.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The offensive trades carried out in Colne are:

Tanners: 1. Leather Dressers: 1.

These businesses have been carried on without complaint during the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 70 inspections were made to shops. No written notices were served and none complied with. Verbal requests were made in four instances and in seven cases verbal instructions were found to have been complied with. These were concerned with the display of Notices under the provisions of the Shops Acts. Observation shows that shops in the town are closing before the appointed hour.

ANALYSIS OF SHOPS WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Antiques	1	Jewellers & Opticians	2
Arts & Crafts	1	Ladies & Children's Wear	
Betting Shop	1	and Drapery	30
Brushmaker	1	Launderettes	1
Builders Merchants and		Millinery	2
Fire-range dealers	3	Newsagents & Booksellers ..	18
Butchers	24	Painters & Decorators	15
Cabinet Makers and		Pet Shops	2
Upholsterers	1	Plumbers	11
Cards	1	Printers, Stationery, etc ..	3
Chemists	6	Radio, T.V., Electrical	
Confectioners, cafes, etc ..	19	and Music Dealers	14
Coal Merchant	1	Second Hand Goods	2
Cycle & Motor Cycle Dealers ..	1	Sweets and Tobacco	12
Dry Cleaners	4	Shoe Repairs and Sales	12
Fancy Goods	4	Self Service Stores	6
Fish Fryers	12	Tailors and Outfitters	5
Florists	3	Toys	2
Furnishers (House)	4	Travel Agencies	3
Garages	14	Watch Repairs	1
Gas Appliances	1	Wine and Spirit Merchants ..	1
General Stores	1	Vacant Shops	48
Glass & China Ware	2		
Greengrocers	12	Market Hall:	
Grocers & Mixed	75	Shops	17
Hairdressers (Ladies)	17	Stalls	24
" (Gents)	8	Cafes	3
Handyman's Stores	5	Vacant	-
Herbalists	1		
Ironmongers and Hardware ..	4	TOTAL	461

Licences were granted to the proprietors of two Pet Shops, under the provisions of the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into operation on the 1st May, 1964. The following premises were registered by the end of the year.

Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Shops Warehouses	Catering Establishments	Fuel Storage Depots
---------	--------------	-------------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------

56	133	6	22	1
----	-----	---	----	---

Of these, the following were inspected:

9	14	1	1	-
---	----	---	---	---

119 visits were made for all purposes.

Contraventions in the standards required by the Act involved the service of 11 notices.

Two accidents notified to the Department were investigated.

There were no applications for exemption in respect of overcrowding, temperature, sanitary conveniences or running water.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Thirty-five observations, each of 30 minutes duration, were taken during the year from the 29 factory chimneys now in use in the district. In one instance it was found necessary to report the existence of a smoke nuisance to the management of the firm concerned. Thirty-six visits were made to premises regarding smoke emissions or boiler problems, and advice given to management, engineers and stokers. No legal proceedings were taken.

Building Bye-laws made on October 1st, 1957, under the provision of Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, require the provisions in new buildings of such arrangements for heating or cooking as are calculated to prevent so far as is practicable the emission of smoke.

A survey of steam boiler plants, excluding those using coke, was carried out in January.

There are now 29 boiler plants in operation in the town. Of these, 12 are Lancashire boiler plants, 5 Cornish boiler plants, 1 marine boiler, 4 are modern packaged boilers and the others are vertical boilers or multi-tubular boilers.

12 are fired by oil, the remainder coal. In 1958 there were 3 oil fired plants only.

The coal fired ones come in the following categories:

Hand fired	2
Chain grate stokers	2
Coking stokers	3
Underfeed stokers	5
Shovel stokers	5

The main producers of smoke are the plants fired by shovel stokers, one of the oil fired plants and the two hand fired ones.

There are 13 chimneys still standing which are not used. Of these, 8 have not been used for at least 10 years.

Crabtree Textile Accessories installed an oil fired packaged boiler to replace the coal fired coking stoker. Cleveland Engineering Company replaced their Lancashire boiler with two Powrmatic oil fired units, and North Valley Services Ltd. installed a Proctor Coking Stoker in place of the existing Sprinkler Stoker. A solid fuel boiler was installed with a 30 foot chimney at the Colne Special Day School for handicapped children in Gibfield Road.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The programme has been revised to be completed three years earlier than originally estimated. The target year for completion of the programme is 1973. This will absorb the built up parts of the town.

Five Smoke Control orders are in force. Over 2,000 houses and other buildings are within these areas.

A sixth Smoke Control Order was prepared and submitted for confirmation by the year end. This has since been confirmed and is due to come into operation in November, 1968.

In the last area it was found that over 20% of the houses required no conversion of fireplaces, smokeless forms of heating already being used. We are expecting this trend to continue, with a higher percentage being found each year.

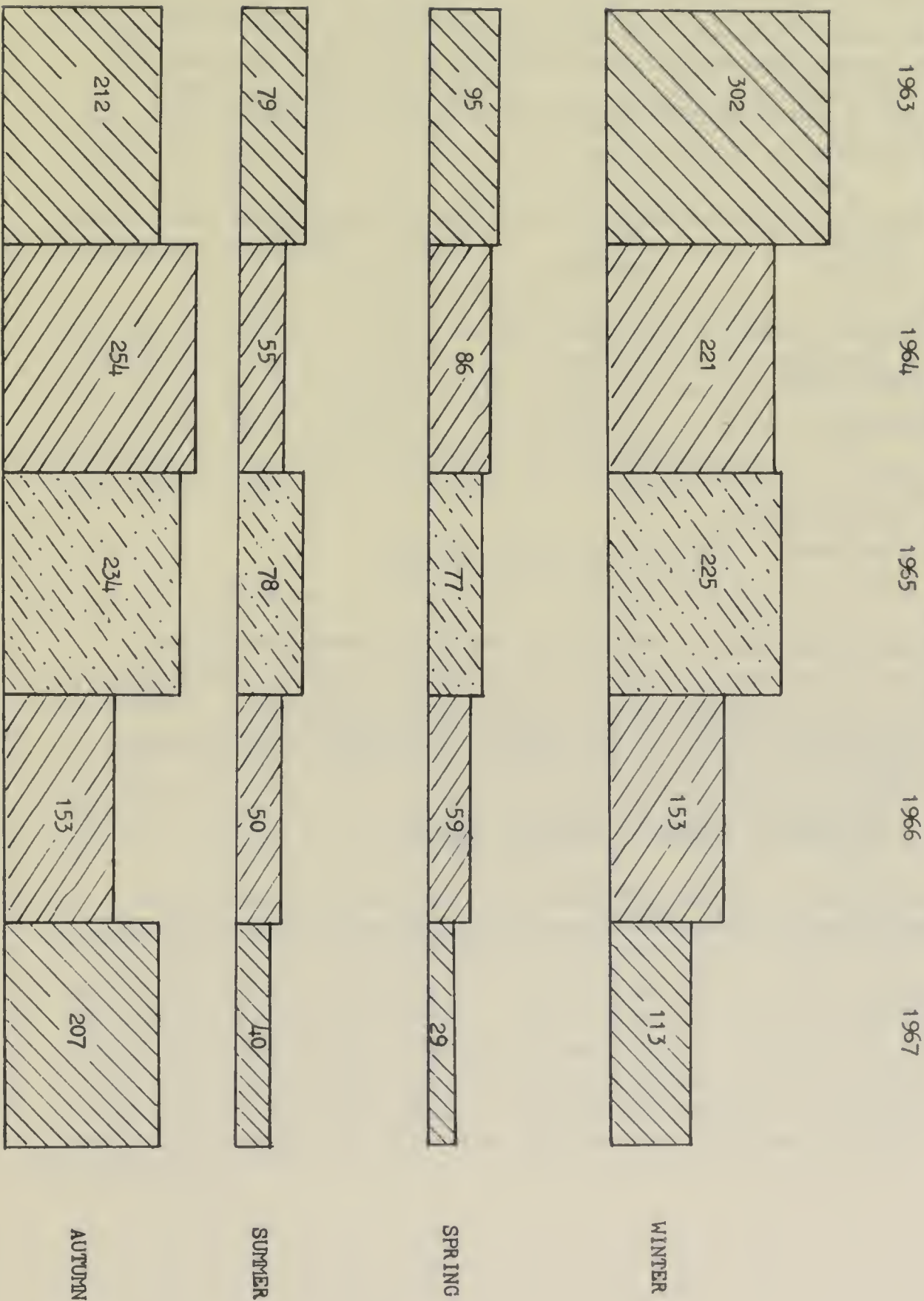
INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION

One complaint originating in 1964 involved a nuisance from fumes and smoke emitted from a 60 foot chimney of premises situated at the bottom of a steep sided valley. The acrid fume was produced by phenolic resin used in bonding felting. Additional water washing of the effluent was introduced but had little effect. Consultation with suppliers of resin, with associate companies in the United States, have also proved fruitless. The nuisance continues to affect large numbers of households according to the wind direction. The National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service are currently studying this problem.

INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The data for this diagram is obtained from daily readings taken from an instrument situated in Bank House. This filters the dirt from a similar volume of air each day. The figures are expressed in microgrammes of smoke per cubic metre of air and are the average daily readings for the periods shown.

The tendency for a general reduction is confirmed, and is even greater than was expected. The higher rainfall in 1966 and 1967 may have had some bearing on this, but apart from this factor there is no evidence why this lower tendency should have continued. The Smoke Control Areas are no nearer than half a mile from the siting of the recording machine, but presumably are making a contribution to a general improvement in the atmosphere of the town as a whole.



D I S I N F E S T A T I O N

Disinfestation is taken to include all insects and parasites.

Private houses are inspected and disinfested upon complaint of infestation from the owner or occupier, and treatment is carried out according to circumstances.

The following treatments were carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors:

TYPES OF PREMISES	NO. OF PREMISES	NO. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT
Council Houses	62	62
Other Houses	30	30
Schools	9	9
Tip	1	1
Business Premises and others	9	9

Insecticides used depend on the type of infestation found. Bugs, house flies and blow flies are treated with D.D.T. dusts or liquid emulsions. Empty houses infested with fleas are treated with 'Gammexane' smoke generators. Cockroach infestations are treated with 'Dieldrin' and 'Malathion' dusts and Insectrol Lacquer. The results obtained were quite satisfactory.

CORPORATION HOUSES - INCOMING TENANTS

Personal effects and premises of prospective Corporation tenants moving from slum clearance areas are inspected for vermin, and treatment arranged if found necessary.

S C H O O L S

There are 18 County Schools within the Borough. Of these 18 schools, there are 1 Grammar School, 3 Secondary Modern Schools and a College of Further Education.

In the older schools, although the closet accommodation is in good condition under normal usage, the mere fact that it is not under cover means that every winter there are freeze-ups and bursts. Action has been taken in the last three years to provide protection, in some cases by adapting the outside conveniences by building up the front and roofing over. This has been done at four schools. We should not be satisfied until all school conveniences are under cover with heating available to prevent freezing up.

The many school meals kitchens now in operation in the town are busy places, efficiently operated. They are, however, subject to a particularly stupid County rule which is that the wall and ceiling surfaces should be repainted every four or five years, and that no money should be spent on keeping these walls clean during the period between repainting. The kitchen staff will wash down the paintwork within the reach of a pair of steps on possibly four occasions in the year. Above this point the paintwork gets grubbier and grubbier as time goes on, and inevitably cobwebs appear.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public.

The reconstructed public swimming baths were opened in June, 1963. They consist of the following:

An adult swimming pool, children's pool, shower and foot baths, dressing rooms for use with the main pool, dressing cubicles for school children, sanitary accommodation and also seats for spectators. The children's swimming pool was modernised and re-opened at the beginning of the 1962 swimming season, after being closed to the public for many years.

The water is chlorinated by automatic doser after filtration and reheating. Thirty-eight samples of bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these samples 33 were satisfactory and 5 unsatisfactory. Many of the unsatisfactory ones were those taken whilst the baths were being used by special groups - spastics and mentally handicapped persons. This is called the Colne Hydrotherapy Group and is one of the only groups of its kind in the country. In providing the water at near blood heat for the spastics group continuous chlorination could not be effected, and interval sampling was carried out to evaluate the build up of contamination. Dosing with liquid chlorine at certain intervals was then instituted and proved fairly satisfactory.

H O U S I N G

Number of new houses erected during the year:

	Houses	Flats	Bungalows
(i) by the Local Authority:	8	-	-
(ii) by other Local Authorities:	-	-	-
(iii) by other bodies and persons:	6	-	-

Total number of new houses and flats built by the Local Authority under Housing Acts, 1919 - 1957 to the end of 1967 - 1,777

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	168
	(b)	Number of Inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose ..	1112
	(c)	No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	143
(2)		Total number of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit	225

2. Houses Demolished	Houses Demolished	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	2	2	2
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on Land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
(5) Local Authority Houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
3. Unfit Houses Closed:	Number	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957.	1	-	-
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied.		Number	
(1) After informal Action by Local Authority		107	
(2) After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Acts.		8	
(b) Housing Act, 1957, Sections 9 & 16.		-	
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957.		-	
5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)	Number of Houses		Number of separate dwellings contained in Column (1)
	(1)		(2)
Position at end of year.			
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation:			
(a) Under Section 48	-		-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-		-
(c) Under Section 46	-		-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-		-

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement	Number of Houses	Number of Occupants of Houses in Column (1)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	(1)	(2)
	-	-
7. Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 - Improvement Grants, etc.	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of:	
	Private bodies or individuals	Local Authority
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	-	-
(b) Approved by local authority	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-
(e) Work completed	-	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	-	-
8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 - Standard Grants	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected	
Action during the year		
(a) Applications submitted to local authority	122	
(b) Applications approved by local authority	120	
(c) Work completed	126	

HOUSING CONDITIONS

The number of houses at the end of the year was 7,586 of which 7,349 were inhabited.

Approximately 80 houses have still to be dealt with under the slum clearance programme to the end of 1967.

Almost one-quarter of all dwellings in the town are Council Houses, mainly living room, scullery, three bedrooms and bathroom type. In recent years the emphasis has been on building flats. The remainder are mostly terraced, stone built houses, of sound construction, built around the beginning of this century, many of which lack modern amenities. A good number of house owners, mainly owner-occupiers, have made applications for Standard Grants, as will be seen from the preceding table.

The total number on the waiting list for Corporation houses at end of year was 502.

Number of applicants for Corporation flats	..	..	124
" " " " " bungalows	..	..	167
" " " " " houses	..	..	211

Particulars of Housing Schemes in hand or contemplated:

In hand: 36 houses and 44 flats
 Contemplated: Nil.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
ANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Type of Business	No. of Premises
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	70
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	11
Meat Shops (Butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	25
Bakers and/or Confectioners	15
Fried Fish Shops	12
Shops selling mainly Sugar Confectionery, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc.	15
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, etc., serving food.	41
Licensed Premises and Clubs	22
Supermarkets	6
Total	217

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16

REGISTERED PREMISES

Type of Business	No. Registered	No. of Inspections during year
Ice Cream (Manufacture)	-	-
" " (Storage and Sale)	65	10
Preparation and Manufacture of Meat Products, including Meat Pies	21	3
Total	86	13

MILK SUPPLYSAMPLES TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT:

(a) Samples for Biological Examination:

	No. of Samples	R E S U L T S		
		Positive	Negative	No Result
Total number submitted	203			
Results:				
(i) Tuberculosis -		-	30	-
(ii) Brucellosis - Ring Test		40	163	-
(iii) " - Culture Test		11	14	4
(iv) " - Biological Test		4	27	-

Investigation of three farm herds was carried out during the year. One farmer sold five positive cows and from then onwards had a clear herd. A second farmer sent one cow for slaughter and the third farmer sent the milk from seven cows for pasteurisation until the cows had dried off, when they were slaughtered. Unsatisfactory samples arising from herds outside our own area were referred to the local authorities concerned.

(b) Samples for Statutory Tests:

	No. of Samples	R E S U L T S		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void Samples
Raw Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	44	31	13	6
Heat Treated Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	8	8	-	-
(ii) Phosphatase Test		8	-	-
(iii) Turbidity Test	1	1	-	-

It was noticed during early Spring that a high proportion of samples of untreated milk were failing the Methylene Blue test. I learnt in quite an offhand way from one farmer to whom I had mentioned these results that most of the farmers at that time of the year were keeping surplus milk in hand during the week to cope with the larger demand at the weekend. When cattle would eventually be turned out to grass, the yield would increase and surplus milk each day would be sent to a pasteurising plant. Early summer results of Methylene Blue tests were all satisfactory.

ICE CREAM

Ice Cream is no longer made in the town.

There are on the register 65 retailers who sell, almost exclusively, pre-packed ice-creams. In addition there are 4 motor vehicles from neighbouring authorities from which ice cream is sold in the district.

10 inspections were made during the year.

11 samples were taken for bacteriological examination. 9 were Grade I, 1 was Grade II, and 3 were Grade IV.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Excluding the Public Abattoir and the two private slaughterhouses, 236 inspections were made to premises preparing and/or selling food. The following notices were served and complied with:

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied With</u>
Informal:	11	9
Verbal:	2	3

The work carried out in respect of these notices was:

Provision of counter screens, painting and decoration, provision of sinks, wash basins and hot water, with soap, towels and nail brushes, provision of artificial lighting, "wash hands" notices and first aid kits, repair of structural defects and provision of refuse bins.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises in the district.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

The importance of cleanly practices is stressed to all food traders and others handling food, and no opportunity is missed of speaking to various organisations or of prominently displaying clean food posters.

FOOD POISONING

There were no cases of food poisoning during 1967.

MEAT INSPECTIONPUBLIC ABATTOIR

Slaughtering is carried out at the Abattoir by the North East Lancashire Meat Wholesalers Ltd., on their own behalf and for any other butcher requiring animals slaughtered, at charges agreed by the Corporation.

Improvements were carried out to the Abattoir in 1951/52, additional lairage provided in 1953, and a refrigerator and an overhead weighing scale were installed in 1955. The N.E.L. Wholesalers Ltd. installed a deep freeze refrigerator which came into use on the 1st January, 1960. A cowshed to hold 24 cows was built and came into use in 1962. Every endeavour is made to ensure that slaughtering takes place under the most hygienic conditions.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Two private slaughterhouses were licensed, these being the Co-operative Society's Slaughterhouse in Stanley Street, and James Pickles and Sons, rear of 5 Market Street. In the latter named there was no slaughtering from September till the end of the year.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED

1967

	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughterhouses		Totals
		Stanley Street	Rear 5 Market Street	
Cows	4151	-	-	4151
Cattle other than cows	2404	607	69	3080
Sheep and Lambs ..	13427	2424	382	16233
Pigs	2211	998	-	3209
Calves	347	-	-	347
Totals	22540	4029	451	27020

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED WITHIN THE DISTRICT1967

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	3080	4151	347	16233	3209	-
Number inspected	"	"	"	"	"	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci - Whole carcasses condemned	15	70	31	89	8	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1369	2700	1	2723	628	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	44.93	66.73	9.22	17.32	19.81	-
Tuberculosis only - Whole Carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	21	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.06	-	-	-	0.65	-
Cysticercosis - Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	6	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	6	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

IMPORTED MEAT

The following quantity of Imported Meat was distributed from the Abattoir during the year:

Total Nett Weight - 48 tons 3 cwts. 3 qtrs. 25 lbs.

MEAT AND FOOD CONDEMNEDMEAT AND OFFAL

From disease other than Tuberculosis:

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Meat :	15.	6.	3.	22.				
Offal:	26.	5.	0.	7.				
					41.	12.	0.	1.

From Tuberculosis:

Meat:	-	-	-	-				
Offal:		3.	0.	2.				
						3.	0.	2.
Total:					41.	15.	0.	3.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL

Condemned meat and offal from the Public Abattoir and private slaughterhouses is disposed of through trade channels. It is collected twice weekly, and is used for the manufacture of tallows, grease, bone meal and fertilisers. The meat is stained with a green dye at the Abattoir.

OTHER FOODS

96 certificates were issued to cover the following items of foodstuffs examined and rejected as unfit for human consumption:

							Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Canned Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..		1.	3.	19.
Canned Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..		3.	3.	12.
Canned Vegetables		..	..	..	..	..			1.	17.
Bottled Vegetables		..	..	..	..	..			3.	14.
Miscellaneous Canned Goods		..	..	..	..	..			1.	15.
Frozen Whole Hen Eggs	..		..	..	..	..			1.	0.
Miscellaneous Frozen Foods		..	..	..	..	..		7.	0.	9.
Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..		2.	2.	1.
Jam	..	..	..	..	..	..			2.	11.
Lard	..	..	..	..	..	..			1.	7.
Meat and Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	..		1.	2.	13.
Miscellaneous Boxes of Fresh Fruit				..	..			2.	3.	27.
Total							..	..
							1.	2.	3.	5.

These goods were disposed of by controlled tipping.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

This is a County Council Service. In addition to taking action on foods not of the nature, substance or quality conforming with recognised standards, the County Council is responsible for investigating complaints of foreign bodies found in foodstuffs.

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Child Welfare Clinic	15		
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Borough



of Colne

*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*Health Department,
Bank House,
Colne, Lanes.*

